

*On the Scaritidæ of New Holland, by WILLIAM MACLEAY,  
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[Read 5th January, 1863.]

THE Scaritidæ of New Holland have been made the subject of an interesting Paper, by Mr. Westwood, in the first volume of his "Arcana Entomologica," page 81, to which Paper he has added considerably in pages 157 and 192 of the same work, and in vol. 5, Trans. Ent. Soc., page 202.

I propose in the following Paper to describe all the new species of the family which I have been enabled to procure, and at the same time, for the convenience of the Student, to recapitulate, and give the specific descriptions of all those previously known.

The Australian genera of the Family may be thus divided:—

<i>Maxille apice obtuse</i> .....	}	Carenum, <i>Bonelli</i> .
		Scaraphites, <i>MacLeay</i> .
<i>Maxillæ apice acutè arcuatæ</i> ...	}	Scarites, <i>Fab.</i>
		Gnathoxys, <i>Westwood</i> .
		Ceratoglossa, <i>mihi</i> .
		Clivina, <i>Latr.</i>

Genus CARENUM, Bonelli. (Observ. Entomol. 2nd part. p. 47.)

*Arnidius, Leach, Boisd. Eutoma, Newm.*

This genus is the most numerous in species of the family, and, indeed, may be considered typical of the Australian *Scaritidæ*. It is readily distinguishable from the other genera by the enlarged triangular form of the terminal joint of the labial palpi, and the shortness of the basal joint of the antennæ. I propose to divide the genus into two groups, those with two teeth on the fore tibiæ and those with three.

*A. Tibiæ anticæ extus bidentatæ.*

1.—CARENUM BONELLI, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, page 83.)

Carenum cyaneum, *Bonelli*. (op. cit.) Brulle, Hist., Nat. Ins. t. 5, p. 63, pl. 2, fig. 6.

“Nigrum, pronoto et elytris viridi latè marginatis, horum carina marginali violacea; disco lævi, punctis duobus versus basin alterisque duobus subapicalibus, pronoto in medio fossula longitudinali et transversè striato, basi utrinque obliquè impresso; tibiis anticis externè bidentatis.”—Westwood.

Long. 10 lin., lat. 3 lin.

Hab. New South Wales.

This is the most common species of the family and seems to be found under logs and stones throughout all the Eastern part of Australia. Bonelli believed it to be identical with the Fabrician species *cyaneum*. Westwood, who, on reference to the Fabrician specimen in the Cabinet of the Linnean Society, discovered this to be a mistake, has named this species after Bonelli.

2.—CARENUM MARGINATUM, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, page 84.)

*Arnidius marginatus, Leach.*

“Nigrum, nitidum, læve; pronoto elytrisq̄ue marginatis, margine viridi; palpis piceis, elytris ovalibus punctis duobus subapicalibus, tibiis anticis externè dentibus duobus magnis alterisque duobus minutis mediis.”—Westwood.

Long. 10 lin., lat. 4 lin.

Hab. New South Wales—South Australia.

This species seems also to have an extensive range, but it is not by any means so common as the last. I have a *Carenum* from South Australia, which resembles this insect, and which I have placed with it, but being entirely of a glossy black, it may prove to be a distinct species.

3.—CARENUM PERPLEXUM, White. (App. Grey's Voy. 2, page 456.)

“Nigro-cyaneum, elytris subviridescens, basi subquadratis, dorso impunctatis; tibiis anticis extus bispinosis.”—White.

Long. 8 lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

4.—*CARENUM POLITUM*, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 84.)

“Nigrum, nitidum; pronoto lato, dorso longitudinaliter canaliculato basique bi-impresso lateribus rotundatis et cum elytris marginatis, margine late cæruleo; horum disco impunctato.”—Westwood.

Long.  $7\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat. 3 lin.

Hab. Van Dieman's Land.

5.—*CARENUM VIRIDIPENNE*, Westw. (Trans. Ent. Soc. 5, p. 202.)

“C. prothorace subquadrato, angulis posticis rotundatis; nigrum, læve, nitidum, prothoracis lateribus viridi tenne marginatis; elytris viridibus, punctis duobus prope basin alterisque duobus ante apicem notatis; tibiis anticis extus bidentatis.”—Westwood.

Long. lin. 8.

Hab. Mundarra River.

6.—*CARENUM SCARITIOIDES*, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 192.)

“Nigrum nitidum subangustum, elytris violaceo tenuissime marginatis, punctis duobus humeralibus alterisque duobus subapicalibus, pronoto linea tenni centrali impresso, tibiis anticis externè bidentatis.”—Westwood.

Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 3 lin.

Hab. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and King George's Sound.

This insect is found all over the Southern Interior; as its name implies, it has a strong resemblance to a true Scarites.

7.—*CARENUM GEMMATUM*, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 85.)

“Viride, elytris cupreo-tinctis, punctis magnis distantibus triplice serie in singulo elythro ordinatis, tibiis anticis dentibus duobus magnis alteroque minuto externis.”—Westwood.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Port Essington

I have never seen this species, but I suspect from the description that it should go with my division of *Carenum*, having three teeth on the fore tibiæ, indeed Mr. Westwood says that it appears

most to resemble *C. Spencii*, which is undoubtedly a tridentate species.

8.—*CARENUM SUMPTUOSUM*, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 86.)

“*C. angustius nigrum, igneo colore varium, elytris lævibus punctis duobus versus basin alterisque duobus subapicalibus, tibiis anticis externe bidentatis.*”—Westwood.

Long. 10 lin., lat. 3 lin.

Hab. Port Essington.

9.—*CARENUM MEGACEPHALUM*, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 86.)

“*Cylindricum nigrum, nitidum, capite maximo, pronoto viridi, elytris lævibus cupreo-viridibus, tibiis anticis dente unico apicali externo.*”—Westwood.

Long. 8 lin., lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Hab. Port Essington.

In form, this species resembles the following one, but its unidentate tibiæ if rightly described, seem to remove it far from any other known species.

10.—*CARENUM TINCTILLATUM*, Newm. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 86.)

*Eutoma tinctillatus*, Newm. (*Ent. Mag.* 5, p. 171.)

“*Cylindricum nigrum, elytris lateribus cæruleis, punctisque duobus subapicalibus, tibiis anticis extus bidentatis.*”—Newman.

Long. 8 lin., lat. 2 lin.

Hab. Australia.

I have an imperfect specimen of what I believe to be this insect, but I do not know the exact locality where it was found. The narrow cylindrical species of *Carenum*, such as this and the last described insect, ought perhaps to constitute a subdivision as suggested by Reiche, to which Newman's name of *Eutoma* may be affixed.

11.—*CARENUM INTERMEDIUM*, Westw. (Trans. Ent. Soc. 5, p. 203.)

“*Nigrum, nitidum, subangustum, parallelum, capite utrinque linea curvata impressa notato, pronoto linea media impresso (in medio disci fere obsoleta), elytris 4-punctatis, tibiisque anticis bidentatis.*”—Westwood.

Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

Hab. Adelaide, South Australia.

12.—*CARENUM LEVIPENNE*. (n. sp.)

*Nigrum nitidum*, thorace semicirculari angulis anticis productis posticè submarginato dorso canaliculato, elytris glaberrimis marginibus violaceis angulisque humeralibus subacuminatis.

Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The head in this species has, like all others of the genus, a deep longitudinal impression on each side, which, as it approaches the labrum, turns almost at right angles towards the anterior angles of the head. The thorax is wider than the head, smooth, shining, jet black, and of a semicircular form; the anterior angles project forward, the base is slightly emarginate and reflexed in the middle, and the dorsal medial line, which is distinct, is not continuous to the apex and base. The elytra are very smooth and shining, entirely black, excepting the margin, which is of a violet hue; the base is truncate, the humeral angles are rather pointed upwards; the general form is oval, considerably narrowed towards the apex. The under surface is black and shining, but not so brilliant as the upper. The legs are in every respect, apparently, like those of the other species of the group.

13.—*CARENUM QUADRIPUNCTATUM*. (n. sp.)

*Nigro-cyaneum nitidum* thorace subquadrato posticè rotundato dorso canaliculato, elytris convexis lateribus subparallellis thorace paullo angustioribus marginibus basi que punctatis punctis duobus discalibus uno versus humerum altero versus apicem impressis.

Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Port Denison.

The longitudinal impressions on each side of the head take their rise in this species almost behind the eyes, near the posterior angles of the head; they form two very deep semicircular canals round those portions of the head where the eyes are situated. The thorax is truncate at the apex, rather broader than long; the sides parallel, the posterior angles rounded, and the base prominently margined and rather reflexed; the dorsal line

is not extended to the apex. The elytra are about twice the length of the thorax, and slightly narrower, they are rather convex, with the sides parallel; a line of small punctures extends along the base and the lateral margin; there is a deeply impressed puncture near the shoulder and another not far from the apex of each elytron. The under surface is black; the legs present no character not common to the genus.

14.—*CARENUM BIPUNCTATUM*. (n. sp.)

*Nigrum nitidum thorace subquadrato dorso canaliculato angulis posticis rotundatis, elytris nigro-violaceis cylindricis punctis setigeris marginalibus et versus apicem utrinque puncto discali impressis.*

Long. 7 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Port Denison.

The impressions on each side of the head are less semicircular than in the last species, they proceed from the back of the head forwards and inwards until they approach the labrum, where they turn a little outwards at an obtuse angle. The thorax is slightly broader than the head, truncate at the apex, parallel at the sides, rather longer than broad, and has the posterior angles rounded; the basal margin is small, the dorsal line does not extend to the anterior margin, and the whole surface is black, smooth, and shining. The elytra are slightly narrower than the thorax, and about twice the length, not very convex, slightly truncated at the base, and rounded at the apex; the sides are parallel, the humeral angles rather sharp and elevated; the edge of the base is punctured, as are also the lateral margins, each puncture being setigerous; on the disc of each elytron, near the apex, is a large puncture. The under surface is black, the legs being as in all the species of the group that I have seen.

15.—*CARENUM SPLENDIDUM*. (n. sp.)

*Chalybeum capite lato, thorace longiore quam lato apice truncato posticè subrotundato dorso canaliculato ad basin utrinque impresso, elytris subcylindricis marginibus punctatis.*

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 1 lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The head is as broad if not broader than the thorax, of a pitchy or black colour; the lateral impressions are short, but deeply marked, and semicircular. The thorax is truncated at the apex, parallel at the sides, and rounded at the posterior angles. It is somewhat longer than broad, and has the dorsal line well marked; there is a distinct broad impression at the base on each side of the medial line. The elytra, which, with the thorax, are of a chalybeate hue, are about one half longer than that portion of the body; they are convex, cylindrical, rounded at the apex, and punctured along the lateral margins, particularly near the shoulders. The under surface is of a pitchy red or black. The legs present no peculiar characters.

16.—*CARENUM CUTRIPENNE*. (n. sp.)

*Violaceum nitidum capite lato, thorace longiore quam lato apice truncato lateribus subparallelis angulis posticis rotundatis dorso canaliculato basi que utrinque foveolato, elytris striatopunctatis cupreis marginibus violaceis.*

Long. 4 lin., lat. 1 lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The head is, if anything, broader than the thorax; the lateral impressions are deep and nearly straight, commencing near the base of the occiput. The thorax is longer than broad, truncated in front and rounded behind; the sides are parallel; the dorsal line is well marked, and on each side, near the base, is a broad, but not very deep depression; both thorax and head are of a dark violet hue. The elytra are of a golden copper colour, marked with distinct rows of rather large punctures; the margins are of a violet colour and punctured; in size, the elytra are about one-half longer than the thorax and rather narrower; in shape they are convex, and with parallel sides. The under side of the head is chalybeate; the rest of the under surface and the legs are of a pitchy black.

*B. Tibiæ anticae extus tridentatæ.*

17.—*CARENUM CYANEUM*, Fab.

*Carenum Fabricii*, *Westw., Arc. Ent.* 1, p. 85. *Scarites cyaneus*, *Fab. Ent. Syst.* 1, p. 95. *Syst. El.* 1, p. 125. *Oliv. Ent.* 3,

No. 36, p. 11, pl. 2, fig. 17. *Laporte, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col. 1, p. 66.*

“Nigro-cyaneum glaberrimum, elytris sub-purpurascensibus, et versus basin et apicem bipunctatis, tibiis anticis extus tridentatis.”—Fabricius.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 2 lin.

Hab. North Australia?

This is the original species described by Fabricius. I believe the only specimen known is in the museum of the Linnean Society. Mr. Westwood has proposed to change the name to *Fabricii* because Bonelli confounded it with another species, I can scarcely however see the justice of depriving Fabricius of his name, because a subsequent writer may have made a mistake.

18.—CARENUM SMARAGDULUM, Westw. (*Arc. Ent. 1, p. 84.*)

“C. pronoto transverso elytrisque nitidissimè cæruleo-viridibus, his versus apicem bipunctatis, tibiis anticis extus tridentatis.”—Westwood.

Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 3 lin.

Hab. Swan River.

19.—CARENUM SPENCII, Westw. (*Arc. Ent. 1, p. 85.*)

“Nigrum, subopacum, tibiis anticis extus tridentatis, elytris excavationibus numerosis rotundatis, triplice serie in singulo elythro ordinatis, spatiis intermediis elevatis.”—Westwood.

Long. 9 lin., lat. 3 lin.

Hab. Hunter’s River District.

20.—CARENUM LOCULOSUM, Newm. (*Entomologist, p. 369.*)

“Nigrum fronte profunde longitudinaliter bisulcata, prothorace transversè lunato medio longitudinaliter sulcato: elytris foveis magnis pravè dispositis asperis; tibiis anticis dentibus 2 longis externis spinisque 2 internis armatis; tibiis intermediis dentibus 5—6 externis minutis spinis 2 apicalibus.”—Newman.

Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 3 lin.

Hab. Port Phillip?

As far as I can make out by the above description, this species is identical with an insect which I have received in a collection



from Melbourne under the name of *Scaraphnia Howittii*. No genus of the name of *Scaraphnia* has to my knowledge been described, but I am not at all prepared to deny the propriety of forming a genus for the reception of this species, but any such genus must necessarily include the last named species *Spencii* and the following one *tuberculatum*.

21.—CARENUM TUBERCULATUM. (n. sp.)

Nigrum, thorace lunulato capite latiori subrugoso dorso canaliculato, elytris ad basin truncatis ad apicem rotundatis tuberculis quinque striatis marginibusque lateralibus profundè sulcatis.

Long 12 lin., lat. 5 lin.

Hab. Murrumbidgee.

The head is broad and somewhat flat; the frontal impressions are deep and near the centre of the head, curving outwards towards the anterior angles of the head at almost right angles. The thorax is much broader than the head, and has the anterior angles much produced; the posterior angles are rounded, and the base is narrow, rounded, and slightly reflexed; the dorsal channel is not deeply marked, and there are a number of transverse rugæ over the dorsal surface. The elytra are twice the length of the thorax, but scarcely so broad, they are truncated at the base, and rounded towards the apex, and rather flat; the sculpture may be described as consisting of small flattish tubercles which cover the whole surface pretty closely, they are placed in five tolerably regular rows, a deep lateral groove extends from the humeral angle to within a short distance of the apex; the under surface of the body is of an uniform shining black; the legs are not so strong and palmated as in the other species of the group.

Genus SCARAPHITES, MacLeay, (Westw. Arc. Ent. 1, p. 157.)

This genus is easily distinguishable from the last by the great dilatation of the body, and the cylindrical form of the terminal joint of the labial palpi. The species are all rare, and if we may judge of the habits of the whole, by what we know of those of one species, their rarity may be accounted for by the

difficulty of reaching their haunts. *S. MacLeayi*, Westw., was found some years ago in considerable numbers at Elizabeth Bay, near Sydney, some feet under the surface, in trenching loose sandy soil. As, like *Carenum*, they are apterous, they probably never, except by accident, approach the surface of the ground. It is singular, and may have something to do with their deep subterranean habits, that both this genus and *Carenum*, (which I also believe to be deep diggers,) are not only apterous, but agree also in having toothless maxillæ, while all the other genera of the family are winged, and have their maxillæ acutely arcuated.

1.—SCARAPHITES BACCHUS, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 87.)

“Niger nitidus latissimus, capite puncto circulari medio foveisque duabus lateralibus impressis, elytris circularibus tibiisque intermediis dente acuto subapicali externè armatis.”—Westwood.

Long. 19 lin., lat. 9 lin.

Hab. Swan River.

2.—SCARAPHITES LENÆUS, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 87.)

“Niger nitidus latus, capite inter oculos foveis duabus ovalibus impressis et strigosis, pronoto utrinque versus angulos anticos puncto impresso, elytris obovatis, tibiisque intermediis dente magno curvato oblique truncato subapicali armatis.”—Westwood.

Long.  $14\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. New Holland.

I have seen a specimen of this insect from Illawarra.

3.—SCARAPHITES SILENUS, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 87.)

“Niger nitidus latus, capite inter oculos foveis duabus profundis punctoque utrinque pone oculos; pronoto vix foveato, elytris obovatis sublaevibus, tibiisque intermediis dente acuto subapicali externe armatis.”—Westwood.

Long.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ – $15\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $5\frac{3}{4}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Swan River.

4.—SCARAPHITES MACLEAYI, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 157.)

“Niger subnitidus, elytris obovatis, singulo striis 6-tenuibus

punctatis serieque sublaterali punctorum majorum, pedibus anticis obtusè dentatis, tibiisque intermediis spina acuta apicali externa armatis.”—Westwood.

Long. 13 lin., lat.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Elizabeth Bay, Sydney.

5.—SCARAPHITES ROTUNDIPENNIS, Dej. (Spec. Coleop., vol. 1, p. 401.)

“Niger; tibiis anticis tridentatis; elytris ovatis, subrotundatis, obsoletè striatis, interstitiis subtilissime reticulatis.”—Dejean.

Long. 15 lin., lat.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Port Phillip.

The above is the description given by Comte Dejean of *Scarites rotundipennis*, an insect, as he thought from the Cape of Good Hope. It has long however been believed that the insect so described was really from Australia, and in a note which I have just received, Dr. Howitt, of Melbourne, mentions that he had been assured by Professor Schaum that the Melbourne Insect is identical with the insect described by Dejean. I may add that I find the detailed description in Dejean's work to agree exactly with *Scaraphites Howittii* MacLeay, the name by which this species has been known for some time. It differs from *Lenæus*, which it most resembles in its smoother labrum, less distinctly striated elytra and more acute dentation on the intermediate tibiae, also in the number and position of the punctures on the elytra.

6.—SCARAPHITES OBESUS. (n. sp.)

Niger nitidus, capite medio vix canaliculato foveis lateralibus profundis, thorace sublunulato basi marginato, elytris convexis subcircularibus basi subsinuatibus thorace latioribus marginibus lateralibus punctulatis, tibiis anticis externè bidentatis intermediis dente subacuto.

Long. 18 lin., lat. 8 lin.

Hab. Swan River?

The upper surface is broad, black, shining, and convex; the head is square, with a small longitudinal mark in the centre of the forehead, and a deep incision on each side, which turns out-

wards at right angles, towards the anterior angles of the head; the occiput is smooth; the eyes are white. The thorax is wider than the head, broader than long, and somewhat semicircular in shape; the anterior angles are rather produced; the posterior are round; the base has a small, slightly reflexed, margin within the entire margin of the thorax; the medial line is not deeply marked, and there is a row of short striolæ along the anterior margin. The elytra are broader than the thorax and nearly circular, excepting at the base, which is depressed and hollowed out; the surface is smooth; a line of small punctures extends along the base and lateral margins; there is also a small impressed puncture on the disc of each elytron, about one third from the apex. The under surface is black and shining; the fore tibiæ have two long external spines, and two short ones immediately above them; the intermediate tibiæ have a short subacute spur on the outside, near the apex.

7.—SCARAPHITES LATIPENNIS. (n. sp.)

*Niger subnitidus subdepressus, capite utrinque profundè impresso, thorace capite latiori subsemicirculari basi subemarginato medio canaliculato utrinque ad basin impresso, elytris latis posticè thorace latioribus striis septem subtiliter punctulatis marginibus punctatis punctis prope marginem versusque apicem impressis, tibiis anticis extus tridentatis intermediis dente magno obtuso compresso.*

Long. 15 lin., lat. 6 lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

The head is somewhat square, rather convex, and under a lens presents a rather rugose appearance, there is a deep rugose longish depression on each side of the face; the labrum seems short, and the mandibles not deeply channelled. The thorax is truncated at the apex, and rounded obliquely towards the base, which is slightly emarginated and reflexed; the medial dorsal line is distinct, and there are two impressions and some transverse rugæ at the base. The elytra are convex and rounded, marked rather distinctly with 7 rows of fine punctures, they have a row of impressed points along each lateral margin, with smaller punctures to the number of six, along nearly the line of

the seventh stria, at irregular distances apart, and closest towards the apex, and three or four also near the apex, about the line of the third stria; the three teeth on the fore tibiæ are blunt; the tooth on the intermediate tibiæ is large, flattened laterally, and rounded at the apex.

Genus SCARITES, Fab. (Syst. El. 1, p. 249.)

This genus, the most numerous of the family in other parts of the world, (upwards of one hundred species having been described,) has not, I believe, until now, been clearly proved to be an Australian genus. Mr. Westwood, certainly, (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 88), describes an Insect from Van Diemen's Land, as *Sc. sculptilis*; but as the head of his specimen was wanting, it is difficult to determine on what grounds he could have judged it to be a true *Scarites*.

This is the only one of the five genera mentioned in this Paper, which is not exclusively Australian. It may be readily distinguished from the two genera last described, by its pointed maxillæ, large size of basal joint of antennæ and winged body; and from the two following genera, by its strongly toothed transversely striated mandibles, and general form.

1.—SCARITES CACUS. (n. sp.)

*Niger nitidus* thorace anticè subquadrato posticè subrotundato basi submarginato dorso tenuiter canaliculato disco subgranuloso foveâque parvâ utrinque versus basin impresso, elytris subconvexis thorace bis longioribus anticè subtruncatis posticè rotundatis lateribus parallelis punctis duobus versus apicem utrinque impressis.

Long.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Port Denison.

The whole body is black and shining, with the exception of the antennæ, palpi and tarsi, which are pitchy; the mandibles are coarsely striated; the head is smooth, the frontal impressions do not reach the occiput. The thorax is slightly broader than the head and about as broad as long; the apex is almost truncate, the basal angles are round, the base itself is slightly emarginated;

the dorsal line is distinctly but not deeply marked, and there is a slightly marked impression on each side near the base, the disc presents a somewhat gritty appearance when examined with a lens. The elytra are twice the length of the thorax and scarcely so broad, the sides are parallel, the base truncate and the apex round; the base and lateral margins are covered with small setigerous punctures; there are also two deep punctures on each side near the apex one above the other; each segment of the abdomen beneath has two setigerous points. The fore tibiæ are palmated and strongly tridentated externally; the intermediate tibiæ have a short pointed tooth near the extremity, with another very small one immediately above it.

2.—SCARITES GERYON. (n. sp.)

Niger nitidus thorace anticè subtruncate posticè subrotundato basi subemarginato dorso canaliculato subrugoso vel acucto, elytris subdepressis thorace bis longioribus subtilissime striato-punctatis striâ tertiâ punctis duobus magnis versus apicem impressis.

Long. 12 lin., lat.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Upper Darling.

This insect is so much flatter than the last that it cannot be mistaken for it, the head is smooth posteriorly, and covered with short striolæ anteriorly, the two depressions are neither deep nor long. The thorax is rather broader than long, almost truncated anteriorly, rounded behind, and with the base slightly emarginated; the dorsal line is distinct, and with the assistance of a lens very fine transverse striolæ may be observed near the sides. The elytra are flat, and of a shining black, more than twice the length of the thorax, and marked with punctured striæ so minute as to be indistinct even with a lens; there are two deeply impressed punctures on the third stria, both near the apex. There are several minute punctures on the basal margin, and a row of the same along the lateral margins. The under surface and legs are as in the last species.

3.—SCARITES DAMASTES. (n. sp.)

Niger nitidus depressus thorace anticè vix truncate posticè rotundato basi subemarginato dorso tenuiter canaliculato,

elytris basi truncatis apice rotundatis lateribus parallelis basi marginibusque densè punctulatis punctis duobus versus apicem utrinque impressis.

Long.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Murrumbidgee.

This species is flatter even than the last, which and the want of striae on the elytra are almost the only distinguishing characters. The head is much the same as in *Geryon*; the thorax, which is broader than the head, is almost truncate anteriorly and is obliquely rounded towards the base, which is slightly emarginated and reflexed; the dorsal line is distinct. The elytra are twice the length of the abdomen, truncated at the base, rounded at the apex, and with parallel sides; there are two punctures near the apex, as in the other species, and a row of minute closely placed punctures extends along the basal margin and lateral groove of each elytron. The legs are as in the last species, excepting the tooth on the outside of the intermediate tibiæ, which is certainly stronger and less acute than in *Geryon*, and the upper spine on the inside of the fore tibiæ, which is thickened and obliquely truncate; this last peculiarity is traceable in the other two species.

GENUS GNATHOXYA, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 89.)

*Caput* pronoto multo angustius, pone oculos sensim paullo latius, ante oculos parum attenuatum.

*Labrum* porrectum angustum, angulis anticis rotundatis, in medio plus minusve emarginatum.

*Mandibulæ* capite paullo breviores subcurvatae margine interno acuto, edentato, apiceque acuto.

*Maxillæ* elongatae lobo apicali acuto curvato, intus setoso, palpi maxillares breves, articulo ultimo præcedenti parum crassiori.

*Mentum* dente medio nullo armatum, palpi labiales maxillaribus longitudine æquales, articulo ultimo vix præcedenti crassiori.

*Antennæ* capite vix longiores, gracillimæ, articulis 2<sup>do</sup>. et 3<sup>uo</sup>., subæqualibus et sequentibus longioribus.

*Pronotum* convexum, posticè parum lobatum.

*Elytra* e pronoto pedunculo brevi subremota convexa, apice haud truncata.

*Pedes* breves, sat robusti; tibiis anticis extus dentatis, intus emarginatis et calcaratis, tibiis intermediis ad apicem in spinam externè productis.

I have quoted Mr. Westwood's description of this genus in full, as I am unable myself to give any information about it. I have never to my knowledge seen a specimen of it. It was founded on two species from Port Essington, and Reiche has since described two species from Swan River.

The chief distinguishing features of the genus seem to be its unarmed mandibles, porrected labrum, and mentum without any medial tooth.

1.—GNATHOXYS GRANULARIS, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 89.)

“Niger subnitidus, æneo parum tinctus, pronoto subquadrato, elytrorum lateribus et apice granulatis, disco haud striato-punctato.”—Westwood.

Long. 13 lin., lat. 5 lin.

Hab. Port Essington.

2.—GNATHOXYS IRREGULARIS, Westw. (Arc. Ent. 1, p. 89.)

“Niger subnitidus, pronoto rotundato, angulis anticis haud porrectis, elytris irregulariter punctato-striatis apiceque granulatis.”—Westwood.

Long. 8½ lin., lat. 3½ lin.

Hab. Port Essington.

3.—GNATHOXYS OBSCURUS, Reiche. (Rev. Zool. 1842, p. 121.)

“Nigro-æneus subnitidus, pronoto subrotundato canaliculato angulis anticis haud porrectis, elytrorum disco punctato-striato; striis octo geminatis interruptis; lateribus et apice crebrè et irregulariter punctatis.”—Reiche.

Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Swan River.



4.—GNATHIOXYS CICATRICOSUS, Reiche. (Rev. Zool. A. 1842, p. 121.)

“Elongatus æneo nitidus, pronoto subovato canaliculato, angulis anticis haud porrectis, elytris profundè latè et irregulariter-impressis, apice rugoso plicatis.”—Reiche.

Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Swan River.

Genus CERATOGLOSSA. (nov. gen.)

*Antennæ* capite longiores articulo primo crassiori 2<sup>do</sup>. et 3<sup>tio</sup>. reliquis gracilioribus.

*Labrum* breve setosum margine antico sinuato lateribus subrotundatis.

*Mandibulæ* capite paullo breviores arcuatæ intus edentulæ apice acutæ.

*Maxillæ* apice fortiter arcuatæ, acutissimæ, intus setis dentiformibus densè armatæ.

*Palpi Maxillares* articulis secundo et tertio obconicis, illo longiori crassiori, ultimo subulato quam tertio longiore.

*Palpi Labiales* maxillaribus longitudine æquales articulo ultimo quam penultimo brevioribus.

*Labium* apice subspatuliforme vix emarginatum paraglossis tenuibus, liberis, longis.

*Mentum* dente medio magno obtuso, lobis lateralibus majoribus subrotundatis.

*Caput* quadratum, thorace angustius.

*Thorax* quadratus lateraliter marginatus

*Pedes* tibiis anticis extus tridentatis.

This genus, which differs very widely from anything hitherto described as Australian, approaches closely, in general appearance, to two genera from Brazil and India.

From the first, *Oxystomus*, the Brazilian genus,\* it differs in the medial tooth of the mentum not being so large as the lateral

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\* A species has, I believe, lately been found in England, it has been named *O. Anglicanus*.

lobes, in the form of the labial palpi and last joint of the maxillary, in the size of the paraglossæ, and in the form of the labium. From the Indian genus *Oxygnathus* of Dejean, it is removed by the form of the mentum, which is described by Dejean in the latter genus as, "plane et légérement trilobé." It is evident, however, that Dejean had not closely examined the trophi of *Oxygnathus*, the description being altogether so loose, and the labium stated to be unknown.

I believe that a more accurate knowledge of *Oxygnathus* will exhibit a very close affinity between it and *Ceratoglossa*.

Of the history and habits of the two species forming this genus, nothing is known, they are evidently "fossores" like all the rest of the family, but I have a species, just received from Port Phillip, which, I think, will be found to belong to this genus, and, I am assured by the collector, Mr. Masters, that it is only found under stones in very wet places.

#### 1.—CERATOGLOSSA RUGICEPS. (n. sp.)

Nigra subnitida capite subdepresso rugoso setoso ante oculos bilobato subreflexo, thorace subsetoso posticè subrotundato dorso canaliculato, elytris parallelis thorace bis longioribus 7-striatis striâ tertiâ punctis duobus indistinctis.

Long. 7 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Hab. Murrumbidgee.

The head is rather longer than broad; the anterior angles consisting of a flattened, bilobed, somewhat reflexed plate, a broad longitudinal impression on each side separates this flattened extension of the head from the forehead. The frontal surface is rather flat, and covered with rugæ or lengthened setigerous punctures. The thorax is longer than broad, and rather widening towards the base; the anterior margin is slightly sinuated, and the posterior angles are rounded; the surface is of a brilliant black, with some indistinct transverse striolæ; the dorsal line is distinctly marked, as is also the transverse apical one. The elytra are twice the length of the thorax, and rather convex; the sides are parallel, and the apex is rounded; there are seven distinct striæ or channels on each elytron, the intervals are

rounded and shining; there are two or three small impressed points on the third stria, one near the apex, the other or others along the course of the stria; a deep lateral groove, inclosing a row of punctures, extends along the entire length of each clytron.

The under surface is of a shining black; the abdominal segments are convex, and have each two impressed punctures, one on each side of the medial line, towards their posterior margins. The legs, which with the antennæ and palpi are reddish, are strong and setose; the fore tibiæ are palmated and strongly tridentated externally; the two internal spurs are long and acute. The intermediate tibiæ are armed with one straight acute tooth, near the apex, externally, and they have on the inner side, at the apex, two small spurs, the hind tibiæ having only one long very acute spur on the same part.

This species I have never seen, except from the Murrumbidgee, and even there it seems to be by no means common. It may readily be distinguished from the next species by its rugose head and more distinctly channelled clytra, but, in truth, the insects are very different in many respects. I think I have another species from Melbourne, but I have not had time yet to examine it thoroughly.

## 2.—*CERATOGLOSSA FOVEICEPS*. (n. sp.)

*Nigra subnitida parçè setosa, capite utrinque profundè canaliculato, thorace posticè vix ampliato rotundato dorso tenuiter canaliculato, elytris thorace his longioribus subcylindricis 7-striatis striâ tertiâ punctis duobus uno in medio altero versus apicem impressâ.*

Long. 8 lin., lat. 2 lin.

Hab. Richmond River.

The head in this species is rather flat and smooth, with two very deeply cut longitudinal canals on each side. The thorax is longer than broad, and evidently gets thicker towards the base; the anterior margin is slightly sinuated, and the posterior angles are rounded; the dorsal line is but slightly marked. The elytra are twice the length of the thorax, rather convex and rounded at the apex; there are seven narrow striæ or channels on each

elytron, with the intervals wide and smooth, two impressed but minute punctures are visible in the third stria, one about the middle, the other near the apex. The legs are as in the last described species, but of a darker colour.

The remainder of the Scaritidæ I must make the subject of another paper. They are all small insects, allied, if not belonging to the genus *Clivina*. Two only, so far as I know, have been described,—*Clivina basalis*, Chaud, (Bull. Mosc. 1843, p. 733); and *Clivina Australasiæ*, Bohem, (Voy. de la Freg. Eugen. 2, p. 8). There are at least six species not uncommonly met with in collections: which are to be found under logs and stones in moist places.